WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1848.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

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THIRTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

[Extracts from our Daily Reports.]

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1848.

IN SENATE.

Mr. NILES moved to take up the bill granting public land for the purpose of making a railroad to the Pacific, on the plan of Ass Whitney. Mr. N. characterized the bill as one of very great importance, and it must be evident, if it was to be acted on at all, it must be taken up at once, as the session was drawing to a close. He did not see any necessity for debate, as he presumed the minds of Senators were pretty generally made up.

made up.

Mr. HALE expressed the hope that the Senate would not take up the bill. He regarded it as one of the most monstrous propositions that ever entered into the human imagination. Such a measure he thought would receive the execration of Such a measure he thought would receive the execration of every laboring man in the country. It was worse even than those great humbugs, the South Sea bubble and Mississippi land company, and he hoped the Senate would not so far endorse the measure as even to take it up for consideration. He declared that he felt humiliated that a proposition should be introduced at this time for such a species of land monopoly as to take from the public domain ninety-seven million acres at one fell swoop to make a railroad. He hoped the time was not distant when there would be a total change in our land system, when, instead of granting it away in such enormous quantities to individuals, that it would be opened in limited quantities to all settlers without price. He should regard it as an alarming omen if such a bill was taken up for consideration.

Nr. NILES defended his bill with his usual energy, de ring that it was essentially opposite in character to a land nopoly. Here was a road to be made which would cause no sacrifices to the Government or individuals, but, on the other hand, would be the means of enabling the Government to sell hand, would be the means of enabling the Government to self-lands that otherwise would be utterly worthless, and for a cen-tury to come, if this road were not constructed, would not bring a cent an acre. He declared the bill to be carefully guarded in every particular, and called to the mind of the Senate the fact that the measure came there endorsed by eighteen States of this Union, besides innumerable petitions from every

quarter.

Mr. BENTON denounced the bill as visionary, and deprecated the idea of taking it up out of its order at a time when there were only two weeks of the session left. A bill (said Mr. B.) to make a railroad to California, when we cannot get even a law to govern the Territory! At the very moment that he was busy in looking over the law relating to Louisiana, to see if he could not find something on which all might agree to arrange a government for those Territories, his cars were assailed by a proposition to take up that bill, to the exclusion of all other business! Mr. B. said he had written on this sub lect more than thirty years ago, and before Mr. Whitney ever of all other business: Mr. B. said he had written on this sub-ject more than thirty years ago, and before Mr. Whitney ever thought of it; but never had it entered into his head to place at the disposal of any individual a hundred millions of the pub-lic acces to effect such an object. He would trust no living being with such an amount, not even John Jacob Astor or Stephen Girard, men who had made their millions, much less one who, so far as he knew, did not know how to take care of a single dollar. Before a stupendous plan like that was adopted, Mr. B. wanted surveys and explorations, made by authority and by persons in whom he could place reliance, and the public repose confidence, and not go blindfold and haphazard into a measure too great even for any State in this Union to undertake. He had no idea that such a bill should be taken up to the interruption of other business; he thought it time to take up the calendar and preserve its order until the

usiness was diposed of.

Mr. BELL defended the bill at some length and with s warmth. He had observed that when prejudices were enter-tained against particular bills they were generally attacked in timine, without waiting for the measures to come legitimately before the body. He was aware that it was not strictly in acmerits on a proposition to take it up, but the example set by the Senators from New Hampshire and Missouri, would compel him to offer some remarks, as this subject had been recommended by the Legislature of his own State Mr. B. then went on to defend the bill and Mr. Whitney, and exd the opinion that neither of the Senators had examined the details, or they never could have spoken as they had. He adverted to the time taken to perfect the details, and the care which the committee had taken to fence it round with all the necessary guards, and expressed the hope that the Senate would at least take it up and examine it, for if it were not done this

at least take it up and examine it, for if it were not done this session the opportunity would be lost.

Mr. BENTON replied at some length, and concluded by moving to lay the motion to take up on the table; on which the yeas and nays were demanded, and it was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Borland, Breese, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Douglas, Downs, Hale, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Georgia, King, Mason, Metcaffe, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Westeott, and Yulec—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Bright, Clarke, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hamlin, Hannegan, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, Miller, Niles, Upham, and Walker—21.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the Senate proceeded to the

On motion of Mr. MASON, the Senste proceeded to the

Consideration of private bills on the calendar, when the following House bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, read the third time and passed:

An act for the relief of John Manley. An act for the relief of Sarah Stokes, widow of John Stokes.

An act for the relief of Charles Chappell. An act for the relief of William Culver. An act for the relief of John Anderson.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Matthew Stewart. An act for the relief of E. G. Smith. An act for the relief of Jonathan Moore, of the Sta

An act for the relief of Robert Ellis. An act for the relief of Catharine Fulto

An act for the relief of Bennett M. Dell.

An act for the relief of Bennett M. Willis.

An act for the relief of Elijah H. Willis.

An act for the relief of the legal representatives of William IcKenzie, late a scamen on board the United States ship

An act for the relief of Bent, St. Vrain, and Company. An act for the relief of J. Throckmorton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. By general consent, the joint resolution of the Senate for the speedy payment of the three months' extra pay to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates who have served in the late war with Mexico, allowed by the act of July 19, 1848, was taken up and read a first and se-

cond time, and after some conversation between Mesers. Mc-LANE and HOUSTON, of Alabams,

Mr. HARALSON moved the previous question, which
was seconded, and under the operation thereof the joint reso-lution was read a third time and passed, and returned to the

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1848.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, moved a suspense rules to enable him to offer the following resolutions

Resolved. That "the power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Coogress."

Resolved, That "the personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the People."

Resolved, That "war, at all times and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor;" that "the principles of our Government as well as its true policy are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest, for, in the language of the great Washington, "why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground."

On the motion to suspend the rules the yeas and nays were aken, and resulted-Yess 80, nays 98. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended.

THE MARINE CORPS. Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, the rules having been suspended for the purpose, introduced a joint resolution to place the officers, musicians, and privates of the marine corps who have served in the late war with Mexico on land, on the same footing with the officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United States in regard to bounty land, extra

resolution at this late day, as there was no member who did not understand it now as well as he would at any future time. These men, instead of being retained on board ship, had been taken into the army under Gen. Twiggs, and were now returned with the army, and were being discharged without pay. All that was intended by the resolution was to place those of the marines who had served upon the land with the army on the same footing as the officers, musicians, and privates of the

Mr. BOTTS moved an amendment to extend the provisions of the bill passed here a few days since, giving three months' extra pay to the officers, musicians, and privates of the army to such of the ordinance corps is had been in the service of the United States in Mexico. He had received an official communication from the Ordinance Department calling attention specially to the hardships under which these men labored. They had performed the same service, and were now returning under the same circumstances as the other soldiers of the army in Mexico, and they asked that the same extra pay, &cc. be awarded to them.

pay, &c. be awarded to them.

As connected with this subject, the SPEAKER laid I efor the House the proceedings of a meeting of volunteers just returned from Mexico, held in Philadelphia on the 28th July, in relation to their extra pay, and asking Congress to allow them full pay instead of pay proper; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. [These proceedings will be found among the paragraphs in to-day's paper.]

Mr. BROWN moved the previous question, but waived it

Mr. HARALSON, who, with no hostility to the proposition, suggested that it be referred to some committee, that the House might act with a perfect understanding of the

Mr. BROWN would have no objection if it was early i the session, but he thought the reference, and the consequent delay at this stage of the session, would defeat the measure entirely. The recommendation, too, of the Secretary of the Navy to this effect had long been before the Naval Committhey to this enect had long been before the Naval Commit-tee, who could not, therefore, complain of being taken by surprise. His resolution, with the amendment suggested by his friend from Virginia, would place such of the marine and ordnance corps as had served with the army on the same footing as the officers, musicians, and privates of the army. Mr. McLANE moved to amend the resolution by adding,

BROWN moved the previous question.

Mr. BURT suggested to Mr. Brows to modify his resolu-on by striking out the words, "and other remunerations."

Mr. BROWN declined to comply with the request.

The demand for the previous question was seconded; and, under its operation, Mr. McLane's amendment was agreed to, and the joint resolution, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

LAND PATENTS.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on the Judiciary, and as instructed by that committee, asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, any information he may possess in relation to a tract of land situated on the north side of the road between Prafrie due Rocher and Kaskaskins, in the State of Illinois; and any information he can communicate in relation to the patent for said tract of land issued by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, whilst acting as Governor of the Northwestern Territory, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1800, to John Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, in the Kaskaskia land district, amounting, as was originally supposed, to 13,986 seres of Isnd; whether any patents were issued by said Arthur St. Clair subsequent to the 4th day of July, 1800, which were acknowledged to be ernor as aforesaid, since the 4th July, 1800, were acknowledged as valid; and up to what period he continued to perform the duties and exercise the powers of Governor as aforesaid And that he be and is hereby requested to communicate to this House, at the commencement of the next session, all the information of the next session. mation in his possession in relation to the grant of land made by Lieut. Col. John Wilkins, on the 12th April, A.D. 1769, as Governor and Commandant of the Illinois Country, under the authority of the British Crown, to Boynton, Wharton, & Mor-gan, and which is now alleged to be vested in said John Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, and their assignees; and such other matters as he may deem material to be communicated in rela-

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1848.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. McCLELLAND obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. BURT, who observed that a message had been received from the President containing information called for by the House in regard to the number of Indians, &c. If the by the House in regard to the number of Indians, &c. If the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means intended to call up the army appropriation bill, it was important, nay almost indispensable, that this message and the documents accompanying it should be before the House when they acted on that bill. He would therefore propose that by general consent that message should now be taken up, and, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

ccompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER stated that there were upon his table tw Executive messages which had been received prior to this ones, besides many bills from the Senate. Was it the plea-sure of the House now to dispose of them? Mr. STEPHENS wanted to know what this last message

Mr. BURT explained that it related to the number of In

Mr. BURT explained that it related to the number of Indians in Oregon and other territories, &c., and the requisite military force that would in consequence be required to be retained when the army should be reduced.

Mr. STEPHENS said be had no objection that this message should be taken up and considered, but if the motion was understood to include the peace message, he should object.

The SPEAKER replied that it did not; and he then laid before the House the following message:

Washing message:

Washington, July 29, 1848.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th instant, requesting the President "to communicate (if not inconsistent with the public interest) copies of all instructions given to the Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, commissioners appointed to conduct negotiations for the ratification of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and the republic of Mexico," I have to state that in my opinion it would be "inconsistent with the public interest" to give publicity to these instructions at the present time. I avail myself of this occasion to observe that, as a general rule, applicable to all our important negotiations with foreign Powers, it could not fail to be prejudicial to the public interest to publish the instructions to our Ministers until some time had elapsed after the conclusion of such negotiations. In the present case the object of the mission of our commissioners to Mexico has been accomplished. The treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, has been ratified, the ratifications have been exchanged, and the treaty has been propolarized as the supreme laws of the law. WASHINGTON, JULY 29, 1848.

as amended by the Senate of the United States, has been ratified, the ratifications have been exchanged, and the treaty has been proclaimed as the supreme law of the land. No contingency occurred which made it either necessary or proper for our commissioners to enter upon any negotiations with the Mexican Government, further than to urge upon that Government the ratification of the treaty in its amended form.

JAMES K. POLK.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be priced.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following

message:

Washington, Avgust 1, 1848.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I communicate herewith a report from the Secretary of War, containing the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th July, 1848, in relation to the number of Indians in Oregon, California, and New Mexico, the number of military posts, the number of troops which will be required in each, and "the whole military force which should constitute the peace establishment."

I have seen no reason to change the opinion expressed in my message to Congress of the 6th July, 1848, transmitting the treaty of peace with Mexico, that "the old army, as it existed before the commencement of the war with Mexico, especially if authority be given to fill up the rank and file of the several corps to the maximum number authorized during the war, will be a sufficient force to be

during a period of peace." The old army consists of fifteen regiments. By the act of 13th May, 1848, the President was authorized by voluntary enlistments to increase the number of privates "in each or any of the companies of the existing regiments of dragoons, artillery, and infantry to any number on texceeding one-hundred," and to "reduce the same to sixty-four when the exigeacies requiring the present increase shall cease." Should this act remain in force the maximum number of the rank and file of the army authorized by it would be over 16,600 men, exclusive of officers. Should the authority conferred by this act be continued, it would depend on the exigencies of the service whether the number of the rank and file should be increased, and if so, to what amount beyond the file should be increased, and if so, to what amount beyond the minimum number of sixty-four privates to a company. Allowing sixty-four privates to a company, the army would be over 10,000 men, exclusive of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, a number which it is believed will be sufficiently approximately approxima missioned officers, a number which it is believed will be sun-cient; but, as a precautionary measure, it is deemed expedient that the Executive should possess the power of increasing the strength of the respective corps, should the exigencies of the service be such as to require it. Should these exigencies not call for such increase, the discretionary power given by the act to the President will not be exercised.

to the President will not be exercised.

It will be seen from the report of the Secretary of War that a pertion of the forces will be employed in Oregon, New Mexico, and Upper California, a portion for the protection of the Texas frontier, adjoining the Mexican possessions, and bordering on the territory occupied by the Indian tribes within her limits. After detailing the force necessary for these objects, it is believed a sufficient number of troops will remain to afford security and protection to our Indian frontier in the West and Northwest, and to accupy with sufficient garrisons the posts on our Northern and Atlantic borders. I have no reason at present to believe that any increase of the number of regiments or corps will be required during a period of pence.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

nion and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, enclosing a map of the estimated surface of the Territories of the United States, north and west of the regularly organized States of the Union, compiled from Tanner's large map of North America, and Disturnell's map of Mexico, published in New York in 1847, and on which is represented the parallel of 36° 30′ north latitude. Referred to the Committee on Engraving.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The committee, on motion of Mr. VINTON, proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1849.

Mr. VINTON said it was perhaps proper that he should state that the original army bill, which was reported some five or six months ago, and which was predicated upon the support of the was through the present fiscal sition of the continuance of the war through the present fiscal year, had, at a subsequent period, been recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Mcans. That was the bill that was, year, had, at a successful was and Means. That was the bill that was, in fact, before the committee. He did not propose to ask that it should be read, but he sent up to the Chair the bill which the Committee of Ways and Means had reported as a substitute for that bill upon its recommitment. It was No. 618. He offered it as a substitute for the original bill, together with He offered it as a substitute for the original bill, together with the following amendment, to come in after line twenty-one.

[The amendment was read, and appropriates \$3,000,000 for the three months' extra pay granted by the act of the last

month to the officers, musicians, and privates of the army.

He would briefly state the grounds on which the new, of the substitute bill had been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. After the resumption of peace with Mex-ico, the President of the United States, as will be recollected by all the members of the committee, had sent in a message to Congress, recommending that the peace establishment of the army should stand on the basis on which it was placed by the act of 13th May, 1846; that was to say, that all the regiments of the regular army should be retained, with the com-plement of one hundred men to each company. The Secre-tary of War, after that message of the President, had sent to the Committee of Ways and Means estimates for the expenditures of the army during the current fiscal year, predicated on that basis. According to these estimates, the army of the United States, exclusive of the officers, would consist of 20,219 persons. That number embraced, as a matter of 20,219 persons. That number embraced, as a matter of course, not only all the army proper, but all the employés—all the persons composing the army or connected with the army. The aggregate of these estimates, sent in by the Secretary of War, upon the basis of one hundred men to each company, was \$13,858,865 56. If the committee should decide upon the basis recommended by the President of the United States and the estimates sent in by the Secretary of War, the aggregate of this bill would be the sum he had mentioned, viz. \$13,858,865 56.

Mr. SAWYER-rose to a question of order, and made the required, before either debate or amendment.

The CHAIR decided that it was too late to make objection.

Mr. VINTON continued. The Committee of Ways and
Means had directed him to ask the Secretary of War to send n estimates to them predicated upon the basis of the army as in estimates to them predicated upon the basis of the army as it stood prior to the commencement of the war with Mexico, or, in other words, to send in estimates to the Committee of Ways and Means predicated on the establishment of the army, as it would have been if the act of May 13, 1846, was repealed. That, as a matter of course, would leave the army in this way; the act of 1842 reduced the artillery and infantry from 64 to 40 is a comment. from 64 to 40 in a company. That was the basis on which the army stood at the time of the declaration of war with Mexico. Since the declaration of war with Mexico a regiment of mounted riflemen had been raised of 64 men to a comment of mounted riflemen had been raised of 64 men to a company, and also a company of engineers composed of 100 men. That was the estimate on which this bill was predicated; and if the committee should be of opinion that that should be the basis of the peace establishment of the army, the army would then stand as it stood prior to the commencement of the war with Mexico, together with this additional regiment of mounted riflemen, and this company of engineers composed of 100 m n. The number of persons estimated for, including employés and all, was 9,891 men of every description, exclusive of officers, who would then be in the employment of the Government; and the bill, as it now stood on that estimate as a basis, appropriated \$10,595,076 56.

The Committee of Ways and Means had also directed him to ask the Secretary of War to send to them an estimate predicated on the supposition that the authority given to the President of the United States by the act of 13th May, 1846, to raise the companies to 100 men were repealed, leaving the

sident of the United States by the act of 18th May, 1846, to raise the companies to 100 men were repealed, leaving the companies at 64 men. It would be recoilected that by the act of 18th May, 1846, they had filled up what was the skeleton army upon the peace establishment, as determined by the act of 1842. The act of May, 1846, raised the companies of the regiments of artillery and infantry from 42 men each to not less than 64 or more than 100 men each—giving the President authority to fill up these companies to 100 men but not the regiments of artillery and infantry from 42 men each to not less than 64 or more than 100 men each—giving the President authority to fill up these companies to 100 men, but not to reduce them below 64 men in each company. The Committee of Ways and Means had directed him to call on the Secretary of War to send in to them an estimate predicated on the supposition that this discretion be taken away from the President of the United States, leaving the companies at 64 men in a company, as they would then stand under the act of 13th May, 1846. The Secretary of War had sent that estimate also to the Committee of Ways and Means. Under that estimate, if it should be adopted by this committee as the peace establishment, the number of persons in the employment of the army or belonging to the army, exclusive of the officers, would be 13, 158 men, and the amount of the estimates predicated on that basis was \$11,325,531.

The details of all these estimates were before him. They were in such a shape that, if the committee should decide upon either basis, the blanks could be filled up in a very little time. As the bill now stood, it was filled up in all instances on the second basis he had mentioned; that was, of the peace establishment as it was prior to the war with Mexico, together with the additional regiment of mounted riflemen raised since, and the company of engineers of one hundred men. That would be the army of the United States if the bill stood in its present form.

Mr. DUNCAN of Kentucks, inquired what was the side.

present form.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Kentucky, inquired what was the difference in the estimated expense between the basis of 42 men and 64 men to the company?

Mr. VINTON replied that the estimate for 42 men to the company was \$10,595,076; for 64 men to the company, \$11,325,535.

Mr. DUNCAN said the difference, then, was about Mr. VINTON, (continuing.) And for 100 to each compa

I communicate herewith a report from the Secretary of War, containing the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th July, 1848, in relation to the number of Indians in Oregon, California, and New Mexico, the number of military posts, the number of troops which will be required in each, and "the whole military force which should constitute the peace establishment."

I have seen no reason to change the opinion expressed in my message to Congress of the 6th July, 1848, transmitting the treaty of peace with Mexico, that "the old army, as it existed before the commencement of the war with Mexico, especially if authority be given to fill up the rank and file of the several corps to the maximum number authorized during the war, will be a sufficient force to be retained in service.

Mr. VINTON, (continuing.) And for 100 to each company to the defort he war the number of each company was 42; they all understood that during the war the companies were increased to 64 each, and authority was given to the President to increase the number to 100 each. Did Mr. VINTON had already been endeavoring to explain that point. This bill contained a clause repealing the act of 13th May, 1846, the effect of which would be to reduce the army to the basis on which it stood before, under the act of 1842, viz. to 42 men in each company; so that the army would stand in all respects as it stood before the war with Mexico, excepting the addition of the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the company of engineers of 100 men.

Mr. VINTOM. Yes; that is the peace establishm

Mr. GOTT said, by the act of 1842 we had fourteen regiments; two regiments of dragoons, fifty mea in the company, four of artillery, and eight of infantry, forty-two in the company. By the act of 13th May, 1846, the President was authorized to increase the number of privates to 100 in each company, and to reduce them to sixty-four when the exigencies of the service would permit. By the act of the 19th of May, the Oregon regiment of riflemen was raised. By the act of 1847, the provision of the act of the 13th May was made applicable to the Oregon regiment. By the act of 1847, also, there were added eight companies of artillery—two to each regiment. If the act of 13th of May was repealed it would leave the army a little above 10,000 men.

leave the army a little above 10,000 mem.

Mr. VINTON accepted this explanation, and wished to add one word in reference to the manuscript amendment he had sent to the Glerk, and it was all he proposed to say. It had been his intention simply to state to the committee the several estimates which the Committee of Ways and Means had proposed to the Ways and Means had proposed the Ways and Means had proposed to the Market Market

estimates which the Committee of Ways and Means had procured from the War Department, and what would be the military establishment if either of these bases was adopted, so that they would have the whole subject before them.

The amendment which had been seat up in manuscript, and which composed a part of the proposition before them, was a provision to pay the three months' extra pey provided by a law which Congess had passed on the 19th of last month. The Secretary of War had sent in the estimate of \$3,000,000 as necessary to provide for the three months' extra pay thus authorized to the officers, musicians, and privates of the army. The Committee of Ways and Means had directed him, as a matter of sourse, to move that as an amendment to this bill. The Committee of Ways and Means had directed him, as a matter of sourse, to move that as an amendment to this bill. It must be provided for. And it should be remarked that in, all the estimates he had mentioned this \$3,000,000 was included; thus the estimate of \$13,858,000 on the basis of the largest number of men; the estimate of \$11,325,000 on the second basis; and the lower estimate of \$10,595,000, each included this \$3,000,000; so that the \$10,595,000 included in this substitute reported notonly provided for the support of the army of the United States for the current year, but pro-vided for the three months' extra pay. The actual expenses, then of the army for the current year under the bill would be

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee then addressed the com mittee for an hour. He first examined the veto power which had engaged so much of the attention of the House, tracing it to its rise among the Romans, where it was employed for the protection of the people, until it was abused by those who protection of the people, until it was abused by those who succeeded to sovereign sway. He next glanced at its uses and abuses in Norway, and then under the English crown, and showed that it was restored to its rightful purpose in this republic, by whose Presidents it has been used only twenty five times, though the enactments during that period have amounted to 7,000. He then proceeded to the examination of another fertile tenis, the origin processes and asset the contract of the contract ther fertile topic, the origin, progress, and consequences of the war with Mexico. He said the opposite party had con-tended that the annexation of Texas was the cause of the war, tended that the annexation of Texas was the cause of the war, which they deneunced as unnecessary, unconstitutional, unholy, and damnable. He then proceeded to show that the annexation of Texas was a Whig measure, for the annexation resolutions were those of Mr. Milton Brown, a Whig representative from Tennessee, which received sufficient Whig votes to secure their adoption. He adduced documentary evidence to show that those resolutions were claimed by members of the Whig party, and therefore he argued they were answerable for the war and its consequences. He begged, however, that it might be distinctly understood that the Democratic narty abrank from no respectively which rightfully ocratic party shrank from no responsibility which rightfully elong to them in this respect.

Mr. MARSH next obtained the floor, but gave way to

Mr. VINTON then submitted a resolution fixing twelve

o'clock on Friday next for the termination of debate on army bill, which, after some discussion, was agreed to. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1848.

IN SENATE.

The bill to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon as read a first time, when—
Mr. CLAYTON took the occasion to address the Senate at

me length, and moved the reference of the bill ; but with-Mr. BADGER then addressed the Senate, and conclu moving that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. PHELPS also addressed the Senate in defence

And the question was taken on indefinite postponement, and resulted as follows : Yea 1, nays 47.

wn motion.]

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Territories Mr. DOWNS then submitted an amendment, embracing Missouri compromise, which he intended to offer when the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. VINTON, the House resolved itself in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Ashmun in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1848.

A long debate ensued, embracing almost every political topic, which was continued till after midnight. The floor was first taken by—

Mr. MARSH, who entered into an examination of the co dition of the Territories in relation to the existence of slavery

dition of the Territories in relation to the existence of slavery, and showed the necessity of preventing its existence in the Territory of Oregon by the legislation of Congress.

Mr. WILMOT addressed the committee during his hour in general vindication of the principles of the provise offered by him two years since. He traced its origin up to Thomas Jefferson and the ordinance of 1787, and took a comprehensive survey of the question as affecting the great interests of the new Territories and their inhabitants through all coming time. He professed himself a Democrat of "the most straitest sect,"
but denounced as a perversion of Democratic principles the
attempt to incorporate slavery propagandism as one of them,
and argued that slavery should be forever prohibited in Territories now free, in regard to the rights and interests of the
inhabitants of those Territories, their children, and their childeer's children.

Mr. CROZIER addressed the committee in defence of the summary action of the House in rejecting the Senate's com-comise bill; and in the course of his speech adduced sundry asons why he had himself voted to lay the bill upon the

Mr. BIRDSALL then occupied some time in repelling cer-than insinuations which had been cast upon him by Mr. Cor-LINS and Mr. STARKWEATRER, in a former debate, which were mixed up with New York party politics and the existing struggle between the Old Hunkers and Barnburners in that

Mr. STARKWEATHER interposed several questions and explanations. And Mr. COLLINS, at a subsequent period of the debate, made a brief reply, having reference to the same

Mr. CATHCART went into a speech at large on gen politics, in which he noticed a great variety of topics.

Mr. BAYLY addressed the House in exposition of his views upon the constitutional question of the respective powers of Congress and of the people of the Territories over the Territories, and incidentally in defence of the Territorial bill recently received from the Senate and laid on the table of the

Mr. TALLMADGE, after a few remarks on the course of Mr. IALLMADGE, after a lew remarks on the course of
the debate and the waste of public time, went into an animated speech on the subject of internal improvements and Mr.
Polk's veto on the harbor bill.
Mr. NEWELL then rose and delivered a prepared speech.
Mr. BOYDEN, of North Carolina, expressed his astonishment at the speeches which he had heard on this floor on the

subject of the compromise bill, and he denied that some of his Democratic friends truly represented the State of North Carolina in relation to it. He held that instead of bringing peace to the country, the compromise bill would only serve to con-

tinue the existing agitation.

Mr. MILLER got the floor, but yielded for a moment to Mr. COBB, of Alabama, who inquired of the Chair whether the proposition he held in his hand would be in order as an amendment to the bill under consideration? If it were in order, he would desire the indulgence of the committee to make a few remarks upon it. If it were not in order, he would also the committee in discussing the constant of the committee in the constant of the consta

C. then read as follows:

Be it further enacted, That so much of "An act to amend an act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," approved February 11, 1947, as provides that bounties of lands shall be located "in one body," containing not less than one hundred and sixty acres, be and the same is hereby repealed; and hereafter warrants for the said bounties may be issued for quantities containing not less than forty acres, at the option of the holders, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands. Provided, also,

the person to whom it was issued, it may be competent to re-issue to said person warrants, in the aggregate, for one hun-dred and sixty acres, and in quantities containing not less than

The CHAIR decided that the amendment was not in order

this time.

Mr. Miller then proceeded in his remarks, and were extensively into general politics and the Presidential election.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, spoke at length on the various topics which have of late occupied so large a share of the public attention.

one department of this Government (the Executive) was frequently spoken of by gentlemen on this floor, and then examined the position of gentlemen of the South, that it was unjust to them to prohibit their going to the new Territories with their slaves. He denied that it was unjust. He reminded them that glavers existed by municipal laws and minded them that slavery existed by municipal laws, and quoted decisions of Southern Jadges to show that a slave taken by his master voluntarily beyond the jurisdiction of the municipal laws of the State in which he lives, becomes a free

Congress over the Territories, and commented with severity on the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and on the war generally. In the course of his remarks, having referred to the design to create in Mexico the new republic of Sierra

made against General Shields, of having a participation in the design, and stated that the President had assured him the Government had no information on the subject, but that all such measures would be resisted by him.

Mr. JAMESON next took the floor, and made a speech on the subjects of the veto power, the Presidential election, slavery in the Territories, &c.

Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, followed, in a speech on the subjects and made to the veto power, the Presidential election, slavery in the Territories, &c.

on the extra allowances made to Gen. Cass while he was Governor of Michigan Territory.

Mr. DANIEL then got the floor, and, on motion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1848.

IN SENATE.

On motion of Mr. ATHERTON, the Senate proceeded

on motion of Mr. ATHERTON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1849.

Numerous amendments were offered and adopted, and several others rejected, among which was an amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, making an appropriation for a survey of the land raft in Red river, which was advocated by Messrs DOWNS and JOHNSON.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Downs, An amendment was offered by Mr. Downs, to pay \$141,000, with twenty years' interest, to a portion of the Creek Indians; which amendment led to a protracted debate, in which Messers. DOWNS, ATCHISON, FOOTE, KING, ATHERTON, LEWIS, JOHNSON, of Georgia, UNDER-WOOD, TURNEY, MANGUM, NILES, ALLEN, WALKER, BRIGHT, CALHOUN, BELL, NILES, HOUSTON, JOHNSON, of Maryland, and BUTLER participated; when the question was taken on the amendment, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Butler, Davis, of Miss., Dix, Downs, Foote, Greene, Hale, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La, Lewis, Mason, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Sebastian, Walker, Yulee—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Benton, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Clarke, Corwin, Felch, Johnson, of Georgia, King, Metcalfe, Pearce, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—19.

The question was then taken on striking out the interest,

geon, Turney, Underwood—19.

The question was then taken on striking out the interest, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss, Dix, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of Ga., King, Mason, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchi on, Baldwin, Clarke, Dickinson, Hale, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson, of La., Lewis, Walker, Yulce—11.

Mr. DIA moved to amend the bill by inserting an appriation for the building of six revenue cutters.

Mr. ALLEN said he was not disposed to make a speed that late hour, and would content himself with calling yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bald Bell, Benton, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Calb Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Michael Displaces.

sippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hale, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisians, King, Lewis, Mason, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Sebastian, Spruance, Walker—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bright, Johnson, of Georgia, Mcalfe, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Yulee—8.

An amendment offered by Mr. DOWNS, in favor of tain allowances to the district judge of Louisiana, and advo-cated with much earnestness by Messrs. DOWNS and JOHN

yeas and nays.

Mr. HANNEGAN submitted an amendment making an appropriation of \$5,400 to Commodore Biddle for his diplo-

natic services in China.

Mr. HALE moved to amend the amendment by deducting his pay while serving in a diplomatic capacity, but the amen Mr. NILES denounced the amendment as setting a dan-

gerous precedent.

Mr. DOWNS said, to deny the judge and give to the comdore, would not be doing exact justice. He thought some rule should be observed.

Mr. DAYTON thought more information should be

it, admitting, at the same time, that any expense to which Capt. Biddle had been necessarily subjected would constitute a fair charge.

Messrs. HANNEGAN, BADGER, JOHNSON, of Mary. land, and others advocated the amendment The question was then taken by yeas and nays and decided in the negative

was then taken by yeas and nays and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Butler, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Green, Hannegan, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of Louisians, Pearce—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Benton, Borland, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Johnson, of Georgis, King, Mason, Meteslie, Miller, Niles, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Walker, Yuler—32.

Mr. HANNEGAN said he had several other amendme offer, when there were cries of adjourn.

Mr. CI.ARKE moved that the Senate adjourn, which mo-

tion was passed, and the Senate adjourned, after a con-session of eight hours within a very few minutes. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. HOLMES, of New York, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Ashmus in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th June, 1849.

Mt. DANIELS, of North Carolina, who had the floor from the midnight adjournment yesterday, then proceeded to address the committee on the general topics which have been

address the committee on the general topics which have been the subjects of discussion for some time past.

Mr. BOTTS followed, and spoke until the arrival of the hour of 12, which had been fixed for the termination of debate.

Mr. VINTON, the chairman of the committee from which the bill was reported, availed himself of the privilege allowed to a gentleman who reports a bill to speak at length in explanation of its provisions; and during the time allotted to him he allowed several gentlemen to make brief explanations.

Sundry propositions in amendment of the bill were then officed, and explained under the five minutes' rule; after which, without completing the bill, the committee rose and which, without completing the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned. House of Representatives, Apoust 2, 1848.

GENTLEMEN : Having paired off for a few days with M: PHELPS, of Missouri, I availed myself of the opportunity of visiting my family, and was consequently absent from the city on Friday week, when the vote was taken in the House on the motion of Mr. STEPHENS to lay the "compromise bill" upon the table. I desire to state that if I had been in my seat, and privileged to vote, I should have voted for the motion. Respectfully, yours, &c. J. E. BRADY.

BY ACTON BELL, -"The Tenant of Wildfell Hall, by Acton Bell, author of Wuthering Heights, 2 volumes, mis each. Vanity Fair; Pen and Pencil Sketches of Eng Society, by W. M. Thackeray, with many engravings, 30 Vanity and W. Thackeray, with many engravings, 50 ated edition of the Arabian Nights, part 6, 25 cents. by Mary Brunton, 25 cents. cents. Illustrated edition of the Arabian Nights, part 6, 25 cents. Self-Control, a novel, by Mary Brunton, 25 cents. France, its King, Court, and Government, by General Cass, 25 cents. Eureka, a prose poem, by E. A. Poe. aug 1— F. TAYLOR.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 29, 1848. The shattered remnant of the Regiment of New York

VOLUNTEERS who served in Mexico were honored, the day before yesterday, with a public reception by the auth and citizens of the metropolis. But a little more than a third part of the original number who went out from us a year an a half ago have returned to enjoy even this poor compensa-POLK's reckless war, nearly half of the regiment having fallen bloody conflict, or died of disease in the bloody campaign. At eight o'clock in the morning the steamer Columbia ng on board the members of the Common Council and other

ersons, public and private, with the band of music from vernor's Island, started for Fort Hamilton, which is nine ten miles down the bay, on the Long Island shore, where the volunteers had been quartered since their return. Here the volunteers, who were waiting their arrival, were reviewed by Col. Bunyerr, and then marched on board the boat, and all returned to the city a little after ten o'clock. They land ed at the Battery under a military salute, and in presence of a large body of the finest and best troops of the city, both nfantry and cavalry. The contrast between these fine troops in their splendid military costume, and the tattered, rusty, and fortown-tooking band from the war, was painfully striking. They have been represented as being in a destitute condition, and their appearance indicated as much. A public meeting was held a few days since at the Mayor's office, and a comnittee appointed to raise funds for their relief. After landing at the Battery, they were marched into Cas-

le Garden, where they were welcomed home by Mayor HAVEMEYER in a neat and appropriate address, to which Col. BURNETT, who had led the regiment in Mexico, made a soldierly and suitable reply. A procession was then formed, with a numerous and splendid military escort, and marched up Broadway. The whole procession extended some two miles in length. The streets through which they moved were thickly lined with people, and at different points, as the shattered and forlorn band made their appearance, the multitude cheered them from the side-walks, and ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the windows. Having marched through several of the principal streets, they returned again to Castle Garden, where other ceremonies were to be performed. Here Colonel Burnerr, in behalf of the regiment, presented to the city the colors under which they had fought in Mexico, and which bore marks of hard service not less conspicuous than the soldiers themselves. Colonel Burnett, in his address on the occasion, stated that the regiment, on arriving in Mexico, had all made a solemn vow to maintain the honor of their flag, and if they ever returned to their country again alive to bring it with them. They had with a numerous and splendid military escort, and marched their country again alive to bring it with them. They had kept their vow, and now here, in this same Castle Garden where it had been presented to them, on their departure for Mexico, they returned it, rent with violence and stained with blood and smoke as it was, into the hands of the donors. The Mayor, with an appropriate address, received the flag in

Col. BURNETT then in like manner presented to the Mayor, to be preserved in the archives of the city, the flag which was presented to the regiment in the city of Mexico. After this, Alderman FRANKLIN, President of the Board, presented sil Council, bearing suitable inscriptions, for each member of the returning regiment. When the ceremonies were closed, the volunteers were escorted back in the steamer to Fort Ha-

A Free Soil Meeting was held last evening in the Park, in front of the City Hall. Four or five thousand persons, per-haps, were collected. The meeting was orderly and quiet. HENRY GRENNELL presided, and addresses were made by DAVID DUBLEY FIELD, Mr. GREELEY, of the Tribune, and several others. The speakers, as well as the resoluti

several others. The speakers, as well as the resolutions adopted by the meeting, were strongly opposed to the compromise bill which has just passed the Senate, and is now before the House, at Washington.

The weather, most of the time, for a couple of weeks past, in this vicinity, has been very warm, the mercury ranging from eighty to ninety degrees, and once or twice as high as ninety-two. Fine weather for vegetation, but people wilt and droop. Hard work to get about the hot streets, even under the shady sides of the buildings. Business in general somewhat drooping too. All who can do so get away into the country, or to some of the watering places; and the multitude go down to Coney Island and plunge into the surf. Still, go down to Coney Island and plunge into the surf. Still, although the city is resting on its summer vacation, a stranger in Broadway is as unceasing as the roar of Niagara, except for a few hours after twelve o'clock at night. That we may not miss the citizens who are absent, some twenty thou-sand persons from all points of the compass arrive daily in the city, walk up and down the streets, eat, drink, and smoke at the hotels, and visit the public amusements in the evening.

The Whigs of SALEM (Massachusetts) are of the true grit, and in their prompt fidelity are after our own heart. They were the first in the State to respond to the nomination of TATLOR and FILLMORE, and have since been amongst the most active in their preparations for their support. In the Salem Register of Thursday we find a call for a public meeting of all citizens favorable to the formation of a Taylor Club. signed by four hundred of the principal citizens. The Register says : "The list of signers comprises a pretty fair and full representation of all interests in the community, including many of our oldest and most respectable citizens; and, had there been an opportunity to circulate the call more extensively, hundreds more of names might easily have been

The French ship Industrie arrived at New York on Thursday with a large number of planters as passengers from Martinique, who left their plantations with their crops growing, on account of the insurrection. They say that they applied to their Government to ascertain whether they would be recompensed for their property, and received no satisfaction. The blacks would have the control of the whole island in a few days, and were massacreing the white inhabitants. The Government has taken no means to put them down.

LOSSES OF THE NEW YORK REGIMENT .- Killed in the outtle of Cerro Gordo 11; at Contreras 17; at Churubusco 103; and at Chapultepec and Garita de Belen 30. Total killed 160. Losses by diseases, wounds, and exposure, over 400. Number returned about 350.

INDIAN MASSACRE. - The Lake Superior News of the 21st iltimo learns from Lapointe that a savage encounter had taken place between a party of Chippewas and Siouxs in the viciniy of Sandy Lake. The Chippewas, about eighty in number, were out as a fishing party and unarmed, when they were surprised by a party of the Sioux, who massacred some seventy of the number, among whom was young Hole-in-the day. There was much excitement among the Chippewas at the Point, who seemed bent on the most summary vengcance.

Mr. GAILLARDET, in his last Paris letter, says' "LAMAR-TINE has fallen from his 'pride of place,' and by his own fault, I think; but the eagle is only wounded, and some day with a sweep of its wings it will remount into those regions where, sooner or later, eagles must hover."

WINNEBAGO INDIANS .- We learn from the officers of the Dubuque, from St. Peters, that the principal portion of the Winnebago Indians have left for their new location, leaving about six hundred who are yet scattered about on the west sid of the river. It is thought that they will soon come in and follow the balance of the tribe .- St. Louis New Era.

follow the balance of the tribe.—St. Louis New Era.

Tornado in Ripler, (Mr.)—There was a violent tornado, over a tract about fifteen miles long and half a mile wide, last Thursday, in the towns of Ripley, Dexter, and Garland, (Maine.) The chief damage was in the town of Ripley, where (the Bangor Whig says) fifteen houses were completely demolished. A school-house, with the scholars assembled, was lifted and turned round. A large barn, and other buildings in Dexter, were destroyed and scattered out of sight. Great hemlock and other trees were twisted off, and whirled with fearful force high into the air. Crops, fences, stone walls, and every thing in its course, were swept to instant destruction. It was accompanied by a loud and startling roar. An observer from half a mile distance says that the appearance as it passed along was like the smoke of a huge steamboat chimney, in wild and furious motion.